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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/708,714	03/19/2004	John Larry Sanders	30621-DIV2-CIP1	2713
23589 7:	590 05/18/2006		EXAMINER	
HOVEY WILLIAMS LLP			PEZZUTO, HELEN LEE	
2405 GRAND BLVD., SUITE 400 KANSAS CITY, MO 64108			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	,		1713	
			DATE MAILED: 05/18/200	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

6) Other: \_

Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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## DETAILED ACTION

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## Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/23/06 has been entered.

## Response to Amendment

Applicant's amendment to claims 15 filed in the response on 2/23/06 is acknowledged. In light of applicant's amendment and remarks, previous 112 and 103 rejections over Jensen (US-629) are hereby withdrawn. Claims 15-25 are under consideration.

## Election/Restrictions

2. Claims 1-14 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made without traverse in the reply filed on 3/9/05.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 15-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Uraneck et al. (US-583).
  - U.S. 3,070,583 to Uraneck et al. discloses a method for solubilizing an acid copolymer and the subsequent utility the resulting aqueous copolymer salt solution as coating for fertilizers (col. 1, lines 33-42; col. 3, lines 14-28). Prior art solubilized acid copolymer is derived from acidic monomers containing at least one carboxy group per molecule, copolymerized with one or more comonomer. These acidic monomers include dibasic acid such as maleic, itaconic, fumaric within the scope of the instant dicarboxylic acid moieties (col. 2, lines 13-69; col. 3, lines 21-33). Prior art teaches that the resulting polymer must be water soluble (col. 3, lines 1-3, 60-65) and can be used as coating composition for fertilizers, thus, encompassing the instant substantially water-soluble

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dicarboxylic acid polymer being in contact with fertilizer product limitation as claimed. Suitable solublizing agent includes alkali metal hydroxide, which is expected to inherently complexes with the carboxylate polymer to form a soluble salt solution (col. 1, lines 58-59). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a coating of a substantially watersoluble dicarboxylic acid polymer onto a fertilizer product as taught, motivated by the reasonable expectation of success. Once the combination of the polymer and the fertilizer is suggested, the discovery of the optimum or workable ranges of polymer coating and average diameter of the fertilizer particles involves only routine skill in the art. Furthermore, the resultant property of reduced dust generation would be an inherent characteristic of the applied coating because of the identical dicarboxylic acid monomers chosen and utilized.

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#### Double Patenting

5.. Claims 15-25 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-11, 23-33, 37-38 of copending Application No. 10/708,653. Although the conflicting claims are

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not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other for the reasons of record.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Helen L. Pezzuto whose telephone number is (571) 272-1108. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 4 PM, Monday thru Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-#ree).

Helen L. Pezzicto
Primary Examiner

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